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Japanese Photographers.  
All kinds of Photographic  
Work done in latest styles  
also Passport Photos.  
Developing and Printing for  
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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12.  
per annum.

No. 18895. 號九月十年七十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 9 1917 日十次歲年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

**THORNE'S**  
**OLD VAT**  
**No. 4.**  
**SCOTCH WHISKY.**  
SOLE AGENTS.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 516.

**NOTICE.**  
ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports, or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**TIME TABLE.**  
**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.  
**SUNDAYS.**  
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.**  
**SATURDAYS.**  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALANBAIRN BUILDINGS,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and public tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office—  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comprovisore order  
representing Bank Notes.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS' SON,**  
General Managers.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE**  
**INSURANCE CO.,**  
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.  
**TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,**  
\$23,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500  
II—Fire Fund \$3,537,047  
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,967,550  
Sinking Fund Account \$23,253  
\$23,970,367  
Revenue Fire Branch \$3,351,466  
Life and Annuity \$1,141,588  
Revenue Marine Department \$37,279  
Other Receipts \$78,940  
\$5,539,273  
The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**  
**STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS**  
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**  
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS  
HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS  
GRAY HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES  
TELEPHONE 483.  
COME AND INSPECT  
**BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.**

**BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!**  
**MOSCATINE.**  
The infallible insect repeller.  
(PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.)  
PREPARED ONLY BY  
**THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.**  
32, Queen's Road Central.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**  
Established 1883.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PURE Manila ROPE**  
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE  
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**  
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

**BY APPOINTMENT.**  
**WATSON'S**  
**STONE GINGER-BEER**  
The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.  
The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced  
by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer  
can be said to be genuine.  
\$1.00 per doz.  
**TRADE MARK**  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
Telephone No. 430.

**THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.**  
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done to the satisfaction of the customer. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.  
Town Office: 48, COMMERCE ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 448.  
Shipyard: Shun-Sui-To, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
WONG PING WAH, Manager.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1915.

**BUSINESS NOTICES**  
**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—  
AGENTS:  
—TELEGRAPHIC AD.—  
"TAIKOO DOCK"  
SUTTERFIELD & SONS  
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT**  
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
GENERAL MANAGERS

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**  
AND  
**GRILL ROOM**  
J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER

**PEAK HOTEL.**  
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP  
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.  
**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.**  
Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
rooms, Roof Garden.  
Terms:—From \$5 per day meal.  
Telegraph add: "Peaceful"  
P. O. PEUSTER  
Manager.

**TO THOSE GOING AWAY**  
Keep in touch with local happenings  
by subscribing to  
**"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"**  
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.  
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE  
IT WHILE AWAY.  
PRICE \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.  
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE  
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

**THE WAR.**  
**LATEST TELEGRAMS.**  
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**THE LONDON AIR RAID**  
**DEMAND FOR REPRISALS**  
**INTENSIFIED.**  
London, July 8.  
The air-raid has intensified the demand for reprisals.  
Lloyd's News states there was nothing yesterday, to excuse the failure of our defence. The raiders came leisurely and bombed leisurely. It seemed that despite our defence, their flight over London was so slow that it looked like a parade. London's defencelessness against aeroplanes must be remedied without delay.  
The Sunday Times states that a new air policy is needed. As "Shells" was the cry in 1915, so "Aeroplanes" is the cry in 1917. The Government must be compelled to realise that aeroplanes must be the deciding factor of the war, carrying hostilities into German territory.  
The Observer says that most of the German machines were Gotha two-engined biplanes which were comparatively slow. Their low altitude showed their contempt for our anti-aircraft batteries, yet the marksmanship of the latter was remarkably good. Our defence was inadequate as regards machines.  
The Weekly Dispatch says that if the people are unable to get protection, they demand to be warned. The public are no longer in a mood to endure official obduracy. The paper quotes the Lord Mayor of London as saying that the case for reprisals has been enormously strengthened by yesterday's happenings.

**THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.**  
**DENSE ENEMY ATTACKS**  
**REPULSED.**  
London, July 8.  
A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—  
In the direction of Kovel, in the region of Volaporska, the enemy released gas.  
The enemy counter-attacks at Golov and the Wood to the west of Konichy, failed.  
Dense attacks supported by armoured cars, to the west of Vychka were repulsed.  
There was intense artillery activity to the east and south-east of Brzezany.  
**AUSTRIA DISILLUSIONED.**  
AMSTERDAM, July 8.  
An article in the Fremdenblatt describes Austria as being completely disillusioned about Russia and a separate peace.

**"AN AMAZING SERIES OF AIR BATTLES."**  
London, July 8.  
The air-raid on London was, but an incident, although an outstanding incident, of a most amazing series of air battles, far from the coast to London, and then back over the Channel to the south of the Scheldt.  
Hundreds of thousands witnessed the spectacle, beneath comparatively low clouds, of an especially desperate fight over the southern suburbs. The German attack was plainly directed at the civilian population. The raiders swooped very low to drop bombs. No military or munitions establishment was struck or apparently aimed at, and, though a large hospital was conspicuously lying the Red Cross, it just escaped being hit.  
Though the enemy were twenty minutes over London, the actual bomb dropping did not exceed four minutes, when the enemy ascended to a great height and made off.  
The noise during the attack was terrific. First by the anti-aircraft guns, barking like machine-guns and surrounding the raiders with a curtain fire which it seemed impossible to escape, then the rattle of the machine-guns, as the British airmen closed in, followed by the heavy explosions of the bombs and the scattering of glass.

Immediately the explosions ceased, the streets were again crowded with people, and resumed much the usual aspect, except for numerous special constables speeding with ambulances and the progress of fire engines.  
An admirable feature was the prompt and cool work of voluntary organisations, including women. Doctors, nurses and special constables seemed to spring from the earth, rescuing and tending the dead and wounded. Anger and determination were the dominating sentiments of the populace after the raid.  
**GERMAN VERSION OF THE AIR-RAID.**  
London, July 8.  
The Berlin official version of yesterday's air-raid alleges that bombs were freely dropped on Thames docks, harbour works, and warehouses; also that one English aeroplane was shot down over London, and that bombs were dropped on Margate.  
The statement says that all the aeroplanes returned, except one, which was compelled to descend in the sea, and could not be rescued.  
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**A CONFERENCE WITH THE KAISER.**  
AMSTERDAM, July 8.  
Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff are holding a conference with the Kaiser, at Berlin.  
**ENEMY AGAIN VIOLENTLY ATTACK FRENCH.**  
**FRENCH SUCCESSES.**  
London, July 8.  
A French communiqué reports:—  
An intense German bombardment, which lasted all night, from the north of Lafaux Mill to Froimont Farm, preceded violent attacks on four different sectors on the front. After desperate fighting, the enemy masses were driven off with very heavy losses. To the north and east of Lafaux Mill, and to the east of Pantheon, our positions were entirely maintained. Between Les Boettes and Froimont Farm, the attack developed on a front of three kilometres. After several hours struggle, the enemy was ejected from the first line elements, which he had penetrated. We apparently extended the position we took on July 1 to the east of Cerny. We brilliantly carried three strong sallies on the left bank of the Meuse, namely to the west of Marbais and to the south-west of Hill 804. The enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed.  
(Continued on Page 2.)













# WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE NO. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL  
LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,  
Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1940

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, 100, House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1917, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of proposing, considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions:

1. That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association, with respect to its objects, be altered so as to read as shown in the printed copy of the Memorandum of Association, which will be submitted to the meeting.

2. That the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation to a Special Resolution to be passed at a subsequent meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

A print of the Memorandum, as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1917.

C. H. P. HAY,

per pro. General Manager.

1939]

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship  
"TILLIWONG."

Having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 16th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th July, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected by the Underwriters in any case, whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1941

## THE CALENDAR.

## MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curains, Pictures, Blackwood Ware etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

## General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, July 12—

Prince John's Birthday (1905).

10.20 a.m.—Auction of Toys, Bath

Gowns, Table Cloths and Brass

Ware etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes

and Hough's.

SATURDAY, July 14—

Anniversary of the taking of the

Castillo (1789).

SUNDAY, July 15—

St. Basil's Day.

MONDAY, July 16—

Full Court of Appeal.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at

P.W.D.

TUESDAY, July 21—

Auction of "Yisholt," 104

The Peak, at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's

Room.

confidence that the President, out of the abundant military and police resources of the Capital, would afford him the most complete protection and security. But it is rarely that one Chinese implicitly trusts another; and the history of China, even fairly modern history, affords many lessons which warn public officials in China in a time of crisis not to be too trusting of one another. The incident of the Chief of Police at Canton being invited a few years ago by the Governor of Canton to a banquet; and afterwards murdered in the courtyard by the Governor's orders, is not a solitary incident. But the moment President Li Yuan HUNG consented to allow CHIANG HSUN to bring with him to the capital what was virtually an army of occupation he practically surrendered his authority. Yet, if he had sternly forbidden the movement of these troops, it is safe to say that CHIANG HSUN would have had the sympathy and military support of all the Manchus who were at that time associated with him, and he would have gone to Peking as a Conqueror rather than in the guise of Mediator. What is primarily needed in China in order to stabilize the administration is an efficient national army controlled by the Military Government of the respective provinces who now declare their "independence" of the central Government and defy its authority whenever they have a mind to do so. This is the problem which demands the first consideration of the statesmen of the Republic.

## BIRTH.

HUTTON.—On the 25th June, at No. 70 The Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of J. K. HUTTON, of a son.

## DEATHS.

BURTON.—On the 2nd July, at Shanghai GEORGE GUY BURTON, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, aged 60 years.

CHISHOLM.—At Chefoo, on 25th inst. JOHN CHISHOLM, Engineer, C. N. Co.

REMEDY.—The General Hospital, Shanghai, on Sunday, July 1st, F. P. PLACK REMEDY, aged 55 years.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Tientsin paper gives the maximum temperature there on June 25th as 103° F.

An experimental shipment of rather less than two tons of ore from the Urakami Mine realized Yen 251.

The Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 12th, 13th and 14th November next.

A Chinese woman, 21 years of age, residing at No. 206 Canton Road, Kowloon, attempted suicide yesterday by taking an overdose of opium. She has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

A correspondent writes to the *Malay Mail*:—How seldom the silver dollar is used here now. Where have all these silver dollars gone? Can it be that they have been gradually withdrawn from circulation preparatory to some further alteration in our currency system?

Judgement was given in the Odawara Local Court recently, when Mr. Charles Eymard, a well-known French resident of Yokohama, who accidentally killed a six-year old Japanese girl near Odawara while driving a motor car to Yokohama from Hakone, early this year, was fined Y200. He was also ordered to pay Y100 to the parents of the girl.

The *Korokina Maru*, 3,548 tons gross register, has been sold by the Itaya Kisen Kaisha to an Italian firm for Yen 3,600,000, and new orders for the vessel have arrived at Yokohama by the Korea-maru from Europe, via America. The steamer was built in England in 1905 and was bought by the Itaya Kisen Kaisha four years ago for Yen 305,000.

Two more Indians—Lahori Singh and Tara Singh—were ordered to be deported to India by Sir Havilland de Saumarez, Judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai, last week. They were charged under the new Order in Council with acting in a manner prejudicial to the peace and security of His Majesty's dominions. A third case against Amar Singh was adjourned.

## BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. A. Anderson, of the P.W.D. at Tai Po, is now in 1st King Edward's Horse and is in Marlborough Barracks, Dublin.

Mr. W. R. Lunt, of Hankow, has left to offer his services to the American Government in connection with the war transport department.

A cable message has been received in Yokohama announcing that Mr. Eric N. Lambert, formerly with Messrs. L. J. Healing and Co. Ltd., was killed in action on the 7th ult.

Mr. Dunstan Fuller (son of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Fuller of Shanghai, and himself a Shanghai boy) and Lieutenant, 27th Royal Fusiliers, has been gazetted Lieutenant, C. Co., 11th Royal Fusiliers.

News has been received of the death in action of Lieut. Raymond Tenant de la Tour, who at the outbreak of war was the Shanghai agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. He was in the 126th Infantry Regiment.

After a short absence in Peking, Mr. H. H. Fox, British Commercial Attaché at Shanghai, returned to Shanghai a few days ago and resumed duty. His son, Lieut. Percy Fox, was recently mentioned in despatches and given a provisional commission in the East Kent Regiment.

Mr. U. F. Wintour, whose report on army contracts was summarized in a recent *Reuter's* telegram, and whose appointment as Permanent Secretary to the Food Ministry has since been announced, was formerly in the Chinese Maritime Customs, and was through the Boxer rebellion in Peking.

Cable news has been received that Mr. A. D. John, son of Mr. J. W. H. John of the Chinese Customs, was killed in action on or about the 28th June. The deceased, who was formerly with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was an early volunteer from Shanghai and on arrival home joined the Second London Rifle Brigade.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sutherland, of the Chartered Bank at Shanghai, are leaving for home on Saturday morning June 30th. There was a reception at the bank of all the exchange brokers in Shanghai to bid Mr. Sutherland farewell, when the latter, alluding to the trepidation with which he had regarded his managerial duties when he arrived in Shanghai, described how agreeably he had been disappointed and how pleasant his relations had ever been with the brokers. Mr. G. D. Coutts responded in kind. Mr. Sutherland's health was then drunk with many wishes that it may become better at home than we are sorry to say it has been in Shanghai. Among those present was Mr. Bremner who has lately arrived to succeed Mr. Sutherland as manager.—*N.C. Daily News.*

THE TRAMWAY CO.'S SHELTER AT  
CAUSEWAY BAY.

The Hongkong Tramway Company have again evinced their consideration for the convenience of the travelling public by erecting a Shelter at Causeway Bay for the use of first-class passengers who may be compelled to wait at this point for a connection. Causeway Bay is a very busy terminus for the cars from Whitty Street and from Shaikwan, and we are sure that this Shelter will be much appreciated by the public, particularly in wet weather. The building, which is erected on the island has been designed by Messrs. Leigh and Orange, and is very handsome and artistic. It is built chiefly of strong half-timber construction with coloured glazed ornamentation and rough cast panels; it has been roofed with green glazed Chinese Joss-House tiles, finished with characteristic enrichment. The inside of the Shelter has good seating accommodation, and is fitted with ceiling fans and electric light. A "Standard Time" clock has been installed, and, to add to the convenience of the building, a public telephone has also been fitted.

The completion of the building has been greatly delayed on account of the tiles for the roof, which were ordered from Canton, having been captured by pirates, who not only refused to part with them, but held the contractors' representatives for ransom.

## CRAMP COLIC.

No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will relieve the most severe cases. Get it today. There will be no time to spend for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

THE CIVIL WAR IN  
CHINA.

## MONARCHISTS ROUTED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SHANGHAI, July 8.

The ex-Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, reports that he attacked and routed the Monarchists on Friday, near Langfang. The Republicans have advanced ten miles towards Peking, pursuing the enemy.

Li Yuan-hung, the ex-President, has appointed Tuan Chi-jui Premier, and has given him the President's Seal for conveyance to General Feng Kuo-chang, who will assume the acting Presidency and will form a Provisional Government at Nanking.

## EMPEROR ABDICATES.

PEKING, July 8.

The Emperor has abdicated.

LINE REPAIRED AT LANGFANG  
BY FOREIGN TROOPS.

An earlier telegram from Tientsin states:—Altogether 300 foreign troops, including British and French, are en route to Peking to restore the railway, which must remain intact under the Boxer Protocol. The special train conveying them halted at Langfang, where the Republican General urged them to withdraw ten miles down the line owing to fighting in the vicinity. Accordingly the foreign detachments, with the exception of two British officers and some telegraphists, withdrew. Both sides of Chinese afterwards agreed to allow the line to be repaired.

[The "China Mail" Service.]

REPUBLICANS' ADVANCE  
FIGHTING.

SHANGHAI, July 7.

General Tuan Ki Sui has telegraphed to the Press from Tientsin:—"Tuan Chi Kwei, Commander of the east expedition, was reported that yesterday morning at 4 o'clock First, Second and Third sections of our army advanced on the enemy at Langfang. The rebels were routed near Wengching. We have advanced thirty li beyond Wengching and are still pursuing and firing upon the enemy."

Chan Kwong Yuen, commander of the Twelfth Division, which was stationed at Nanyuen, has disappeared.

General Chang Hsun (leader of the Manchou revolt) has summoned his officers and ordered disarmament of the Division. The Officers refused, but finally compromised. The troops were allowed to retain their arms, but undertook to surrender their ammunition.

DR. WU TING FANG'S RETURN  
TO SHANGHAI.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang is expected to arrive at Shanghai this morning by the steamer Fengtien. Local officials and the Canton Guild will send representatives to welcome him.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT  
NANKING.

It has been definitely decided to establish the Provisional Government at Nanking to-morrow, with General Feng Kok Cheng as Acting President. General Tuan Ki Sui takes office in the Governor's yamen at Tientsin. Chu Kai Pao has fled.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE  
PRESIDENT.

President Li Yuan Hung, on the 1st inst., sent out a circular telegram stating that the coming of Chang Hsun to Peking was advocated by Li King Hi (the newly-elected Premier), and when Chang Hsun arrived at Tientsin the dissolution of Parliament was demanded, "to which," says the President, "I agreed, in order to maintain the unity of the country." When, however, plans were being made to form a Cabinet, the alarming report was received that Chang Hsun advocated the restoration of the Manchus. He sent soldiers and occupied the telegraph office. This morning Liang Ting Yun entered the Palace and asked me to return everything to the Manchou Court; but I drove him out of the Palace. I now have them as deserting pre-liminary, but under whose name I do not know. At any rate, they are plotting for the restoration of the Manchus. I hope all the provinces will send troops and seize the Republic. All replies should be addressed to the President's Office.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## AN EXTRADITION CASE.

Mr. Wood this afternoon heard the extradition case in which a Chinese farmer was charged with armed robbery and kidnapping in Tin Mi Village, Pun-U District.

Mr. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, said that the robbery occurred during the early morning of the 19th May last. The complainant, a Hongkong shopkeeper, was occupying his country residence in the Tin Mi Village, whilst worshipping at the tomb of his ancestors. Shortly after midnight a number of armed robbers broke into the complainant's house. The men were armed with revolvers and threatened the complainant and his family. After the robbery had ransacked the house they kidnapped the complainant and chained him in a temple. There they held him for \$250 ransom. When the complainant's brother paid the ransom the complainant was released. On June 19th last whilst the complainant and his brother (the man who paid the complainant's ransom) were walking together in Cross Street, Hongkong, they recognized the defendant as one of the robbers. The complainant identified the defendant as one of the armed men who broke into his house. The defendant had also guarded him whilst he was held a prisoner in the temple. The complainant's brother also remembered having seen the defendant in the temple when he paid the complainant's ransom. The complainant and his brother had known the defendant since childhood. When complainant and his brother saw the defendant in the street they attempted to arrest him, and they chased him, shouting, "stop thief! stop thief!" The defendant was subsequently caught by a district watchman and taken into Police custody.

Evidence was then heard and the case adjourned.

## COMES FROM "OVER THERE"

The occupant of No. 12 Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, found a strange Chinese wandering about his house at ten o'clock last Sunday night. As the man could not explain his presence, he was delivered into the custody of the Police.

When the case came before Mr. Wood this morning Sargeant Caygill said that he believed the defendant to be unscrupulous in mind.

When asked by the magistrate where he came from the defendant merely replied, "Over there; over there."

His Worship remanded the defendant for a week for medical examination.

LARCENY FROM HOLT'S  
WHARF.

Mr. Wood this morning sentenced a Chinese coolie to one month's hard labour on the charge of stealing crockery from Holt's Wharf.

## A VIGILANT WATCHMAN.

A watchman, employed on Holt's Wharf, yesterday saw a Chinese wearing a Panama hat which was set on his head, in a somewhat peculiar manner. Investigation disclosed that the crown of the hat contained sugar candy. It was later discovered that the candy had been stolen from Holt's Wharf and the coolie was brought before Mr. Wood this morning.

After evidence was heard His Worship sentenced the defendant to one month's hard labour.

## LARCENY AT BAY VIEW.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a grasshopper catcher was charged with stealing two sheets of zinc iron from Gordon's Engineering Works at Bay View.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to seven days' hard labour.

ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE  
A CONSTABLE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with offering a bribe of 50 cent. to an Indian police constable. It appeared that the Indian constable saw several Chinese sitting on the sidewalk in Connaught Road, sewing bags. The constable attempted to arrest them on the charge of causing an obstruction, but the Chinese ran away, leaving the bags behind them. The constable then confiscated the bags. Later the defendant approached the constable and offered him the bribe in order to secure possession of the bags.

His Worship adjourned the case until next Thursday.

## UNLUCKY THIRTEEN.

Mr. Wood this morning fined a Chinese \$10 for the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of a quantity of floor soap. The defendant was charged with the possession of a quantity of floor soap, which was found in his possession.

## ACCIDENT AT THE RACE COURSE.

The many friends of Mr. Harold Seth, who had a bad fall off the pony he was riding in the hurdle race at the Gymkhana last Saturday, will be glad to hear that he is pronounced to be out of danger, but complete rest and quiet has been ordered and no one will be allowed to see him for two or three days, when it is hoped he will have entirely recovered. He had a good night last night and this morning realized for the first time that he had had a spill and was in hospital.

Before the accident the pony was travelling at a rapid pace, and apparently approached the first hurdle at a greater speed than suited him, to jump the obstacle; consequently he swerved, right across the track and then being confronted by the wing had to jump it, catching his hind hoofs on the top and coming down in the ditch. The pony must have been a bit stunned as it was quite a minute before he got up and trotted off. Seth was thrown clear over the ditch, and every thing, landing, apparently directly on his head, on the golf course. Fortunately he was wearing a cap, at the time, which saved his head from getting the full force of the blow.

Two R. A. M. C. men, besides Dr. Forsyth and Dr. Key, were soon in attendance and after tea had been put on his head, Mr. Seth was put on an ambulance and then placed in a motor-car for conveyance to the Govt. Civil Hospital.

## SPORT.

## LEAGUE TENNIS.

In the Second Division Tennis League the Club de Reunion defeated the Craigengower Club yesterday by 9 games. The games were keenly contested, as the contest was to decide the probable winner of the Second Division Tennis League for this season.

Played on Saturday with the following result:—

K. C. C. (A) v. H. K. C. C.

K.C.C.	H.K.C.C.	Score
Green & Chanvut v. Crook and de Rome		10-1
Green & Chanvut v. Crook and de Rome		6-5
Green & Chanvut v. Parker and Murray		9-2
Abraham & Stalker v. Crook and de Rome		6-6
Abraham & Stalker v. Crook and de Rome		5-6
Abraham & Stalker v. Parker and Murray		7-4
Kay and Forster v. Crook and de Rome		3-8
Kay and Forster v. Crook and de Rome		5-6
Kay and Forster v. Parker and Murray		9-2

K. C. C. (B) v. L. R. C.

K.C.C.	L.R.C.	Score
Jeffries and Blackburn v. Berington and Jonckheer		4-7
Jeffries and Blackburn v. Verney and Winkler		4-7
Jeffries and Blackburn v. Verney and Winkler		5-6
Jewbury and Anderson v. Verney and Winkler		5-6
Jewbury and Anderson v. Verney and Winkler		5-6
Ralston and Stapleton v. Berington and Jonckheer		8-3
Ralston and Stapleton v. Verney and Winkler		7-4
Ralston and Stapleton v. Verney and Winkler		5-6

A "CROSS-COUNTRY RUN" AT  
SHANGHAI.

In a Cross-Country Run at Shanghai covering some 13 miles, in which seven well-known local athletes competed, W. Spencer-Ozorio ("Billy") came out the victor, outdistancing his nearest rival by a mile and a half. The start was made at the St. George's Farm and the course was through extremely rough and muddy country, terminating at Hungshing and Szeung Road. At the sixth mile Woods was seen to be leading, followed closely by Cameron, Osborne and Heldon, with Spencer-Ozorio far behind. At the eighth mile, Osborne got the lead, Cameron and Woods being second and third respectively. At the ninth mile, Spencer-Ozorio commenced catching up the others and began to forge ahead, maintaining the lead to the end. The order then was: Spencer-Ozorio, Cameron, Osborne and Woods. Heldon had already retired at the 11th mile point. The distance between the competitors at the finish was: one and a half miles between the winner and the second man, half a mile between second and third, and 300 yards between third and fourth. Cameron and Woods were known to be good long-distance runners, but nothing had been heard of Spencer-Ozorio, whose win was all the more noteworthy on account of the little training which he had in cross-country runs. Spencer-Ozorio was a good runner, and the winner of the race.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration mines for the week ending Sunday (July 7) amounted to 1,000 tons. The Kailash Mining Administration is a joint venture of the British and Chinese Governments.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## FRANCE AND THE WAR.

## CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

## FINE SPEECH BY MINISTER OF WAR.

Paris, July 8. The Chamber has concluded a secret debate, which lasted several days, on the conduct of the war operations, and has adopted a vote of confidence in the Government, by 375 votes to 21, after a stirring appeal by M. Painlevé, Minister of War, for a continuance of the endurance of the union of the country, which has hitherto been shown, until victory has been achieved.

## THE DANGER POINT PASSED.

M. Painlevé described the secret debate as a "passion for the good of the Army." He declared that during the last four months we had victoriously passed the dangerous turning point of the war. M. Painlevé asked that since the hour of danger had passed, how was it possible to doubt as to the future? The young Russian Army was regaining its blows, while the first American force had landed without losing a man. He admitted that there had been grave mistakes made in the last offensive, and there had been heavy avoidable losses. The responsible leaders had been relieved of their commands, but the law did not permit of a penalty being inflicted without an enquiry, and that would open in a few days, to fix the responsibility. Every bad mistake must be punished and there must be no more ambitious plans, whose grandiose proportions thinly concealed their simplicity. They must have a policy, the purpose of which equalled its energy—a policy obtaining a maximum effect with a minimum human lives.

Thanks to the assistance of the Allies, the Government was able to devote more attention to the economic life of the country, and was placing the able classes at the disposal of agriculture, and other measures would follow. The Allies knew that France would never bend, and they also knew that the blood of France's army was flowing in streams to protect civilisation. It was this, more than anything, that determined the United States to enter the struggle, for that country did not wish to see France illuminating the world with her own funeral pyre. So far France had victoriously borne the trial. No nation could have shown more perfect discipline, and that must continue until final victory had been gained. Whoever advised the laying down of arms was an accomplice of the enemy. (Loud cheers.) The Government was determined, he said, to oppose any propaganda which would risk weakening the moral of the army. They would only seek to fight the day Democracy was secured.

At the close of his speech, the whole Chamber, except a few Socialists, rose and gave M. Painlevé a long ovation.

M. Maury, Minister of the Interior, followed. He said that the recent strikes had been purely economic and had been settled by the patriotism of the workers and employers, and the support of labour organisations. Stringent orders had been given to stop pacifist propaganda, tending to weaken the moral of the population.

M. Ribot said he regretted that the offensive of April 10 had not been more successful, yet, though the results had been dearly bought, they were glorious for the French arms. What a wave of pessimism, he said, would have swept over the country had the Germans obtained such a result. Germany was driven more than ever to make peace, and rooted from nothing in her efforts to that end.

M. Ribot here referred to the receipt of a large cheque, of suspicious origin, by the Manager of a Parisian Journal and in connection with which an arrest had been made. He said that nothing would deter the Government from its duty. He refused the liberty of discussion to those attempting, consciously or unconsciously, to lead the country to a shameful peace.

## GERMAN PLOTTING IN AMERICA.

## PLOTING REVOLUTION IN INDIA.

## 98 PERSONS INDICTED.

San Francisco, July 8. The great conspiracy to promote an anti-British revolution in India was wider than had hitherto been expected.

Ninety-eight persons, ranging from millionaires to Hindi labourers, and including prominent business men, German ex-consuls from Chicago, Honolulu and Shanghai, and ex-Attaches of the German Embassy at Washington, have been indicted. Their names will be published when the arrests are made. The charges indicate that the conspiracy had existed since 1914 and was organised and financed from Berlin.

## SOLIDIFYING THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN RUSSIA.

## PETROGRAD, July 8.

The All-Russian Congress of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has concluded. It has appointed an Executive Committee of all the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, and the Council of Peasants' Delegates, with a view to solidifying the Revolutionary forces.

It acclaimed the deeds of the troops and the new offensive.

## BELGIANS SHOT BY THE GERMANS.

## MÜNSTER, July 8.

The paper, *Les Nouvelles*, states that twenty Belgians were shot at Brussels and eighteen at Liege on July 1.

## GERMAN MILITARY WRITER'S WARNING.

## AMSTERDAM, July 8.

Major Morant, writing to the *Times*, gives a significant warning against under-estimating General Brusseloff as a Commander, owing to his pre-eminence and power over the Slav Races.

## THE GERMAN ATTEMPT ON CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

Two belated portions of a message we published on Saturday relating to the great German attack on the French positions at Chemin-des-Dames on July 3rd have reached us this afternoon.

In these Reuters' Correspondent at the French Headquarters states that the battle differed in an important respect from most actions of the kind: Firstly, in the elaborate effort to secure the advantage by surprise; and, secondly, the enemy's failure, despite heavy sacrifices, to secure any result.

General von Boehn on this occasion resolved to test the dogma of the indispensability of long artillery preparation. There was an uneasy silence in the twenty-four hours preceding the attack. True, the French knew from prisoners that the Germans on the Chemin-des-Dames and plateau front had been relieved, and that the tired battalions of the 389th Regiment which on June 3rd allowed the stoic stoups to go forward unsupported to death, had been replaced by young troops and that an attack was pending, but there was no clue to the date of the hour.

Farther west the Germans gained possession of a small salient, but were immediately driven out. The feature of the fight here was the French trench-mortar barrage. From two batteries of these weapons 700 heavy bombs of terrific explosive effect showered on the German departure trench. The battle at the end of the crest was over by ten in the evening.

Farther west it raged the whole night long, but with no better results for the enemy. Four of his regiments here must have suffered terrible slaughter. It was noted that they attacked carrying their packs, obviously intending to hold the ground. They had been told that they would find the plateau held only by strong posts. Instead a powerful defence line was actually encountered. General von Boehn's attempt to disperse with long artillery preparation failed. It would have failed in any case, but lack of preparation cost him even the temporary gain which a well-staged attack almost invariably secures.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## GREAT AIR-RAID ON LONDON.

## THE BIGGEST YET ATTEMPTED.

## SEVERAL GERMAN MACHINES DESTROYED.

## LONDON, July 7.

It is officially stated that at about 0.30 this morning considerable numbers of hostile aircraft, probably two parties, appeared over the Isle of Thanet and the east coast of Essex. After dropping bombs on Thanet the raiders proceeded towards London, moving parallel with the north bank of the Thames. Approaching London from the north-east, they changed their course and proceeded north and west, crossing London from north-west to south-east. Bombs were dropped on various places in the metropolitan area.

The number of raiders is uncertain. There were probably about twenty. Our artillery and a large number of aeroplanes attacked the raiders.

## LATER.

Today's raid was the biggest up to date. The enemy came over London like hawks, flying low and in close formation, despite the perfect hail of shells from the anti-aircraft guns. On approaching the city they were seen to slow down. The raiders were plainly visible to the naked eye, appearing like huge black birds. They dropped a perfect rain of bombs as they proceeded south-west over the metropolitan area.

The raiders, unlike their predecessors, undoubtedly took risks, for shrapnel was seen bursting everywhere about them.

A big running fight was witnessed over the southern suburbs. British aircraft were seen to get right amongst the raiders, but the latter subsequently rose and the haze obscured further operations.

Few of the public realised that it was a raid until the bomb-dropping commenced. The spectacle of the excited crowds, despite all warnings, watching the flight of the flock of craft, constituted curious testimony to the character of Londoners generally. If the promoters of these raids could have witnessed it, they would have got rudely shaken out of the illusion of tens of thousands of panic-stricken people rushing to the cellars.

Although many, according to instructions from their employers, proceeded to the basements and other comparatively safe places, hundreds of thousands watched the spectacle from open doors, windows, roofs and the streets.

When the raiders got beyond the city the anti-aircraft guns ceased, and our aircraft were seen making towards the squadron from various directions. The enemy thereupon ascended into a more high atmosphere, and although sharp reports of machine-guns were heard it was impossible from the city to follow events closely.

Altogether the raiders' stay over the city lasted about twelve minutes. Among the numerous and distinguished spectators of the raid were Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and Mrs. Asquith.

The County Council issued a statement assuring the parents that children are safer in school than in the streets. They express the hope that parents will leave their children entirely to the care of their teachers during raids.

Stories are coming in from several of the southern and western suburbs of a succession of desperate and exciting aerial duels.

The returning raiders, as viewed from a south-eastern suburban town, seemed to number over 40, but this was due to the shrapnel bursts showing black against the clouds. Field-glasses revealed 28 machines, apparently 21 German and five British. The latter were attacking vigorously, judging by the bursts of the machine-gun fire. The German machines were much bigger than the British.

One of the British raiders was most courageous. He flew to meet the approaching fleet and passed right through it and turned and joined the pursuers.

No bombs were dropped on this town, but the shrapnel fragments were numerous, as the guns were most active.

Most of the hospitals in the bombed area are busy generally, though not so seriously as after the last raid.

## THIRTY MINUTES' WARNING.

The business premises were warned half-an-hour before the attack; hence undoubtedly many lives were saved, as more people took cover.

## ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED.

The Admiralty reports:—Naval aeroplanes engaged the returning raiding squadron 40 miles off the East Coast.

Two enemy machines were observed to crash into the sea, and a third machine fell in flames at the mouth of the Scheldt.

All our machines returned.

A further Admiralty announcement states that the Dunkirk flights, who were watching for the returning raiders, missed them, but they encountered and destroyed three enemy aeroplanes, and also brought down four aeroplanes.

An official report states:—The latest casualties in to-day's air-raid are 28 men, six women, and three children killed. Seventy-four men, 30 women, and 37 children were injured.

Another enemy aeroplane was brought down at the mouth of the Thames.

## A MEETING OF EXPERTS.

Mr. Lloyd George called a special meeting of experts in the afternoon at Downing Street in connection with the raid, and subsequently drove through the raided districts. The Premier was accompanied by Viscount French of Ypres, General Smuts, Mr. Barnes, and Lord Milner. Crowds in the East End cheer the party.

## FAILURE TO COPE WITH RAIDERS.

Mr. J. J. Hicks, M.P., on Monday will ask the Premier to appoint a Committee to enquire into the causes of the failure to cope effectively with the raiders, and whether the Cabinet will order punitive raids on German munition towns on the Rhine.

## ANTI-GERMAN OUTBURST IN THE EAST END.

There was an anti-German outburst in the East End in the afternoon, three alien shops being attacked and their windows smashed. The furniture of one shop was thrown into the street. The police dispersed the mob.

## GREAT FRENCH REPRISAL.

## MANY GERMAN TOWNS ALSO KRUPP'S WORKS BOMBED.

## PARIS, July 8.

A communiqué states that an enemy air raid took place in the Nancy region on Friday when a hospital was bombed and three killed and four wounded. Several were also wounded at Epemay.

Eighty-four French machines participated in a series of brilliant operations on Friday night, some attacking towns far into German territory as a reprisal for German bombardments of open towns. Eleven machines dropped two and a half tons of bombs on Trèves, causing fires including one at the central station. Six machines bombed Redwipmolen, where they set the great Baden aniline dye works in flames.

One machine, piloted by Sergeant-Major Galois, bombed the Krupp works at Essen. It started at 2.2 in the evening and returned at 4.15 in the morning, covering 440 miles.

Military establishments at Coblenz and the stations at Simen and Theoderville were bombed.

Another series of operations above the enemy lines was most successful. Altogether thirteen and a half tons of bombs were dropped. Two machines have not returned.

## AIR WORK ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

## EIGHT ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED.

## LONDON, July 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that aerial fighting yesterday was chiefly between Lens and Ypres. In this area a large number of the enemy's machines were encountered. Despite the enemy's pronounced activity, we bombed and damaged their aerodromes and carried out successful artillery work and photography.

The enemy dropped 144 bombs on our side of the line, but our machines dropped three times that number on the enemy's side. Eight hostile machines were brought down and six driven down. Five of ours are missing.

## BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

## LONDON, July 7.

The Admiralty announces that on the 6th inst. a British destroyer was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea. One officer and seven men were killed.

## FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK.

## LONDON, July 7.

A French official report states:—A French submarine was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. Several of the officers and crew were lost.

## SUBMARINE WARFARE.

## PARIS, July 8.

During the week from the 1st inst. the arrivals were 94 and the departures 1085. Four vessels over and four under 1,600 tons were sunk. Three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

## U.S. WAR LOANS TO ALLIES.

## WASHINGTON, July 7.

The United States has loaned to France for the war twenty millions sterling, making a total loan to France of sixty-two millions and to all the Allies of 250 millions.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## SLIGHT BRITISH ADVANCE.

## LONDON, July 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We slightly advanced our line eastward of Wytschaete.

We repulsed a raid in the vicinity of Achaville.

## MUCH AERIAL WORK ON BRITISH FRONT.

## LONDON, July 8.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off an attempted raid eastward of Lens.

The aerial fighting yesterday was chiefly between Lens and Ypres. In this area a large number of the enemy's machines were encountered.

Despite the enemy's pronounced activity we bombed and damaged aerodromes and carried out successful artillery work and photography.

The enemy dropped 144 bombs on our side of the line.

Our machines dropped three times that number on the enemy's side of the line.

Eight hostile machines were brought down and six driven down.

Five of our machines are missing.

## GERMAN REPORT ON FRENCH ACTIVITY.

## LONDON, July 7.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—The French attacked at Cornillet, as far as Hochberg.

An attack to the south-eastward of Nanoy was repulsed.

The enemy twice penetrated parts of our first line trenches at Hochberg, but our counter-attacks drove him out.

There was lively aerial activity. Three of the enemy's aeroplanes were brought down.

## FRENCH AERIAL WORK.

## LONDON, July 7.

A French communiqué states:—From June 21st to June 30th our chasing planes brought down 19 enemy aeroplanes and a captive balloon. In addition 14 enemy machines were seriously damaged and fell down in their own lines.

## THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

## VIOLENT FIGHTING NEAR PINKA.

## PETROGRAD, July 7.

Violent fighting has begun near Pinsk, while it is reported to be ablaze.

## FURTHER ADVANCES.

## LONDON, July 7.

A Russian official report states:—In the direction of Zolochov we attacked fortified positions and occupied three lines of trenches but were pressed back by enemy counter-attacks.

Our offensive westward of Konichy continued throughout yesterday, the positions constantly changing hands.

On the heights north-westward of Presovce, the villages Lavrikovec and Travotloki and the heights eastward of Godov remained in our hands.

In the evening, we pressed back the enemy in the Jannica-Pasechna sector, north-westward of Stomilau.

We also advanced in the direction of Lushkovec and Daviniatchy, occupying the latter.

We captured 689 prisoners. Three of our fastest cutters raided Lake Razin, southward of the Danube. We landed under fire and captured a machine-gun, the breech of a field-gun and two Bulgarians. We bayoneted twelve of the enemy.

## GERMAN CLAIMS.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—All the Russian attacks between Konichy and Lourymovsk broke down heavily.

The enemy's armoured motor-cars were sent to pieces.

Attacks by the enemy northward as far as the Zloczow-Tarnopol railway, and between Eshkow, Zwyzyn, Brzany, and Stanislaw and points in the Carpathians failed.

## RUSSIA'S WOMEN FIGHTERS.

## "THE BATTALION OF DEATH"

## PETROGRAD, July 8.

The women's Battalion of Death has been trained for the front.

## ENVER PASHA IN MESOPOTAMIA.

## SALONIKA, July 8.

Greek refugees who have come in from Asia Minor state that Enver Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, has gone to Mesopotamia.

## GERMAN SPIES IN U.S.

## NEW YORK, July 7.

Two Germans have been arrested, one of whom is the paymaster of the German spy system in the United States.

Officials believe that information is reaching Germany in commercial messages to neutral, hence a more severe censorship of cablegrams is expected.

Investigation has been opened into the activities of the German insurance companies, which have access to confidential information regarding the sailing of ships.

AUSTRIAN PLACE DEMONSTRATIONS.

## AMSTERDAM, July 8.

Thirty thousand people marched in a peace procession in Vienna and were addressed by the Czech, Polish, and Magyar, and other nationalities.

## BATHING CAPS

## RED RUBBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE IN VARIOUS SIZES.

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## MUSSULMAN MISSION AT JEDDAH.

## ROME, July 8.

A semi-official telegram from Jeddah states that the Mission composed of Mussulmans from Tripoli, Cyrenaica and Erythraea and Italian Somaliand, has arrived. It was cordially greeted by the inhabitants.

The Mission is studying the question of pilgrimages to the holy places of Islam on behalf of the Mussulman subjects in Italian colonies.

## CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

## OTTAWA, July 7.

An analysis of the voting in the House of Commons in the division on Conscription shows that, outside of Quebec, only six English-speaking members voted against conscription.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## LI-HONGKONG SOLICITOR AT THE FRONT.

Many friends in Hongkong of Lieut. A. C. Holborow, will be interested to read the following letter from him dated May 1, 1917:—

I am out of the line for the present and not with my Battalion, as I have by way of rest and change been given the appointment in charge of German prisoners and their escort. We are at present in a camp at a very pleasant spot a long way behind the line and my duties are not very arduous. Last week I was in the line with my Battalion in a newly taken village—in fact the most advanced part of the line. We slept on the floor of a cellar—there were of course no houses standing—and there were five dead Germans lying together a few yards from our cellar entrance.

We got some pretty heavy shelling, but luckily no direct hits and there were no casualties to speak of. The Company who relieved us were rather unlucky, as they had four officers knocked out by one shell while waiting to come in.

The Germans have done a lot of wanton destruction in their retreat; they have destroyed churches, cut down fruit trees as well as ornamental trees, and even done general damage to the damage of every kind that they have had time for; but this does not matter so long as we come out on top, and things certainly look that way.

## THE DANGER ZONE EXTENSION.

## THE HAGUE, July 8.

Replying to representations made by the Dutch Minister in London in connection with the extension of the British danger zone in the North Sea, the British Government on the 6th inst. declared that the measure was now anti-Dutch, but is a necessary step by military considerations and with a view to blocking the submarine to British waters against enemy forces.

The Dutch Government has replied, saying that the ministerial measure will be reconsidered.

## CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OPERATING A change in the composition of the diet, and the use of water and some of the cases of diarrhoea Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which has been given to thousands of people, has been found to be the cause of the disease.











ST. PAUL'S CHURCH  
HONGKONG.MEMORIAL WINDOW UNVEILED  
BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.THE BISHOP ON A HEROIC  
MISSIONARY FAMILY.

Just before the sermon at St. Paul's Church yesterday morning His Excellency, The Governor (Sir Henry May) unveiled a stained glass window presented by the Rev. A. D. Stewart and his brother and sister in memory of their parents the Rev. Robert and Mrs. Stewart, who were killed 24 years ago in Fokien during an anti-foreign riot.

The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) in the course of his sermon, said the beautiful window which H. E. The Governor had unveiled bore a representation of Christ and his four Apostles. St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John and St. Andrew. They laid the foundation of the Christian Church by sacrificing themselves. The window is in memory of Robert and Louisa Stewart; in due course a tablet will be erected asserting that fact. Robert Stewart was a man who had great prospects in the Home-bred; he had passed through one of our best English schools and had done well at Trinity College, Dublin. He was about to be qualified as a barrister and to go abroad, to attain great eminence at the English Bar. There was an offer of him the prospect of a high position and great wealth, but at that period there came before his mind a vision of the non-Christian multitudes of this earth becoming the followers of Christ, and like the Lord Jesus Christ and His Apostles he realised that vision could only be fulfilled with his sacrifice. He sacrificed his prospects at the Bar and his wealth and offered himself to go out to China, forty years ago. For nineteen years he devoted his life to labour among the Chinese in the Province of Fokien. It was a long series of self-sacrifices. In those days the Chinese did not believe in Christian missionaries. He built his theological college to train the students, and no sooner had he built it than the Chinese burnt it down. But that did not check his earnestness for the Gospel's sake.

He and his wife pleaded with the people in England and Ireland to send out more agents to preach the Gospel to the people of China and in response to his appeal a considerable number, especially ladies, were sent out. I suppose you all know the pathetic story of the end of their earthly career. In the month of July, 1893, they went to their bungalow on the hill in order to rest and pray to God. They finished their quiet days of prayer on July 21st with the words from the Holy Communion service in which they all united, "Here we offer and present ourselves, our souls and bodies to Thee." Early on the following morning eight men, who were called the sect of the vegetarians (ignorant people who thought that if they murdered the foreigners the officials would give them redress), came up the hill, you know the story how they murdered Robert and Louisa Stewart and two of their little children, the faithful Irish nurse who was attending the children, and six holy missionaries who had come out to devote their lives to China. Three of the children who were there escaped with their lives and the three older boys were away in England at school. When matters were dealt with the Chinese Government asked the Prime Minister of England, Lord Salisbury, what compensation should be given to the Stewarts and the C.M.S. Mission for this. The reply was that no compensation was to be received, whatever. They had gone out to risk their lives for China and that was enough. And you know the sequel how five of the surviving six children dedicated themselves to China and came out to preach the Gospel to the Chinese people. You know what has been done here by the agency of the members of the family who have devoted their lives to work in this place. Those grains of wheat that fell into the ground and died. Forty-one years ago when Robert Stewart came to China you could have counted the members of one Church in that Province by the tens; now there are over 13,000. Then, I suppose, there were scarce any Chinese clergy; now there are over twenty in that Diocese.

Sir John Jordan in speaking in London in the beginning of the month of May said he was greatly struck by the enormous change which had come over the Chinese people and government in the forty years he had been in China. When he came out the Chinese hated missionaries; now they turned to them for guidance. Last Tuesday the Civil Governor of Canton invited all the educational missionaries to his Yamen and said he had done so in order to thank them for what they were doing to help to put modern education in the way of the Chinese. These are indications of the rich fruit that has come from the ears of wheat that fell into the ground on August 1st, 1893. But now has come a time for you Chinese to take up the same spirit of self-sacrifice.

The war has necessitated many missionaries being withdrawn from the field while on furlough from China. James Stewart laid down his life for his country in the war some months ago. Another brother has been wounded and now Mr. Evan Stewart feels he is called to go to help his country in this time of crisis. I hope the Rev. Arthur Stewart will soon come back, but owing to the difficulties of travel it is very likely that Miss Kathleen Stewart will not be able to return for some time. How is the work to be carried on? I answer, it must be carried on by you Chinese. Have you a vision of all the Chinese people coming into the Christian

JUST ARRIVED  
"INDIAN" MOTORCYCLES  
ALL MODELS

	Prices
2 1/2 H.P. Lightweight opposed Cylinders	\$500.00
3 1/2 " " " " " "	\$600.00
7-9 " " " " " "	\$750.00
7-9 " " " " " "	\$850.00

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## TO LET.

DEVONIA—No. 9, Peak Road, Six Roomsed Bungalow, with garden and tennis court.

HOUSES in Shamone, Canton. Nos. 31 and 63.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 5, 1917.

## TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Terrace in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, June 18, 1917.

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OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

HOUSES TO LET. Wong-nai-chong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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HONGKONG.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HONGYAN, a Chinese graduate versed in all literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Ministers in this Colony for 15 years.

He has a good method of training Europeans in the Chinese language, and is in possession of a first class certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Szechuan.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to 210, 125, Wellington Street, Hong Kong.

(125)

## THE "CHINA MAIL"

## NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with their communications for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$35 per annum in per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong, and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash M.O., Credit 20 days, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to advertisements must be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 6 and 9 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "China Mail" Hongkong.

Code: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12.

Telephone No. 22.

The "China Mail," Ltd.

Hongkong, July 9, 1917.

FARES FOR PUBLIC  
VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 "
One hour	35 "
Three hours	50 "
Six hours	70 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 3.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents
Three hours	1.00
Six hours	1.35
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour	\$0.15	\$0.30
Half hour	0.30	0.60
One hour	0.45	0.90
Two hours	0.60	1.20
Three hours	0.75	1.50
Six hours	1.00	1.80
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

## RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents
Half hour	10 "
One hour	15 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—75 cents—1 hour.

single—\$1.00—2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—

single—\$1.50—2 hours.

return—\$2.00—4 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—

single—\$2.00—2 hours.

return—\$2.50—4 hours.

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—

single—\$2.50—2 hours.

return—\$3.00—4 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home

From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower

From Clock Tower to Race Course

From Clock Tower to Bay View House

From Wanchai Market to Bay View House

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay

From Quarry Bay to Victoria

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour

Half hour

One hour

Two hours

Three hours

Four hours

Five hours

Six hours

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour

Two hours

Three hours

Four hours

Five hours

Six hours

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour

Half hour

One hour

Two hours

Three hours

Four hours

Five hours

Six hours

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

Between the hours of 3.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

Temperature.

Hongkong, July 9, 1917.

Barometer 9 A.M. 29.74

Do 1 P.M. 29.71

Do 4 P.M. 29.68

Thermometer 9 A.M. 88

Do 1 P.M. 88

Do 4 P.M. 88

Do 9 P.M. 88

Do (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 80

Do 1 P.M. 80

Do 4 P.M. 80

Do 9 P.M. 80

Do (Wet bulb) 9 P.M. 76

Do 1 P.M. 76

Do 4 P.M. 76

Do 9 P.M. 76

Do (Wet bulb) 9 P.M. 76

Do 1 P.M. 76

Do 4 P.M. 76

Do 9 P.M. 76

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